

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'C' or 'G'.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/819,654	03/29/2001	Stefan B. Edlund	AM9-99-0142	3398

21254 7590 10/06/2004
MCGINN & GIBB, PLLC
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EXAMINER

DETWILER, BRIAN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Handwritten signature or mark.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/819,654

Applicant(s)

EDLUND ET AL.

Examiner

Brian J. Detwiler

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 6, 14, 22 and 30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-13, 15-21, 23-29 and 31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 7, 18, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 7 recites the limitation "said computer file" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 18 and 26 recite the limitation "said schedule" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 9, 11, 17, 19, 25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini).

Referring to claims 9, 17, and 25, Tognazzini discloses in column 8: lines 21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive entries. In column 14:

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lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information relating to said entry.

Referring to claims 11, 19, and 27, Tognazzini discloses in column 4: lines 41-58 that the schedule comprises a calendar.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) and U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini).

Referring to claim 1, the second screenshot captured from Microsoft's Outlook 2000 reveals a viewable surface and a schedule occupying all of said viewable surface having at least one time slot containing at least one descriptive entry. Microsoft fails to disclose that the time slot dynamically changes an appointment time of said descriptive entry depending upon real time location information relating to said descriptive entry. Tognazzini, though, discloses in column 8: lines 21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive entries. In column 14: lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information relating to said entry. Tognazzini's system advantageously determines when a user is going to

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be late for an appointment and dynamically updates the appointment time by calculating the time of travel between the user's current location and the location of the appointment. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry based on real time location information as taught by Tognazzini in combination with the full screen calendar system of Microsoft because users of the system could more easily coordinate sudden appointment changes.

Referring to claim 3, the Microsoft screenshots reveal that the displayed schedule comprises a calendar.

Referring to claim 4, Tognazzini discloses in column 7: lines 43-54 that the real time location information is accessible via said time slot.

Referring to claims 5, 13, 21, and 29, the second screenshot captured from Microsoft's Outlook 2000 reveals a viewable surface and a schedule occupying all of said viewable surface having at least one time slot containing at least one descriptive entry. The August 11th time slot in particular comprises the descriptive entry "9:00am 11:00am proposal.doc (Rm 200)". The third screenshot further reveals that the August 11th time slot comprises a link associated with the descriptive entry, said link starting the Microsoft Word application and opening the proposal.doc computer data file that is associated with the descriptive entry. Microsoft fails to disclose that the time slot dynamically changes an appointment time of said descriptive entry depending upon real time location information relating to said descriptive entry. Tognazzini, though, discloses in column 8: lines 21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive entries. In column 14: lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can

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dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information relating to said entry. Tognazzini's system advantageously determines when a user is going to be late for an appointment and dynamically updates the appointment time by calculating the time of travel between the user's current location and the location of the appointment. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry based on real time location information as taught by Tognazzini in combination with the full screen calendar system of Microsoft because users of the system could more easily coordinate sudden appointment changes.

Referring to claims 7, 15, and 23, said descriptive entry in Microsoft's Outlook 2000 could inherently be any sequence of letters and numbers inputted by the user. Furthermore, the link to "proposal.doc" in the third screenshot reveals that a shortcut to any document could be inserted into a timeslot. Accordingly, a user can very easily input "Internet searching" as the descriptive entry and include a link to a file containing link history.

Referring to claims 8, 16, 24, and 31, the fourth screenshot reveals that a descriptive entry could comprise a link to an associated virtual desktop.

Referring to claims 12, 20, and 28, Tognazzini discloses in column 7: lines 43-54 that the real time location information is accessible via said time slot.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) and U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,369,840 (Barnett et al).

Microsoft and Tognazzini disclose the graphic user interface of claim 1 as discussed above but fail to disclose that the link appears on said schedule in said time slot. In Outlook 2000, links are only visible upon selecting the time slot and opening an appointment window. This is not to say that links could not appear directly in the time slot since there clearly exists enough space to display other information. In Figure 14, Barnett discloses a schedule with a plurality of time slots and a plurality of links that appear on said schedule in said time slots. Said links may be programmed to display a number of different things, but will in all cases open an HTML file with a web browser application. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow links to appear on a schedule in a time slot as taught by Barnett in combination with the teachings of Microsoft. Such a combination would advantageously allow quicker and more direct access to the link information.

Claims 10, 18, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini) as applied to claims 9, 17, and 25 above, and further in view of Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) and U.S. Patent No. 6,369,840 (Barnett et al).

Tognazzini discloses the user interface, method, and program storage device of claims 9, 17, and 25 as discussed above, but fails to disclose at least one link associated with the descriptive entry, said link starting at least one computer application and opening a computer data file associated with said descriptive entry, wherein said link appears on said schedule in said time slot. Microsoft, though, discloses in the second screenshot an entry in the August 11th time slot comprising the description "9:00am 11:00am proposal.doc (Rm 200)". The third screenshot further reveals that the August 11th time slot comprises a link associated with the descriptive

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entry, said link starting the Microsoft Word application and opening the proposal.doc computer data file that is associated with the descriptive entry. Said link advantageously allows users to more easily access important documents or files associated with a particular appointment or meeting. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include said link as taught by Microsoft in combination with calendar system of Tognazzini so that users could more easily access important documents or files associated with a particular appointment or meeting. Neither Tognazzini nor Microsoft disclose that said link appears on said schedule in said time slot. In Outlook 2000, links are only visible upon selecting the time slot and opening an appointment window. This is not to say that links could not appear directly in the time slot since there clearly exists enough space to display other information. In Figure 14, Barnett discloses a schedule with a plurality of time slots and a plurality of links that appear on said schedule in said time slots. Said links may be programmed to display a number of different things, but will in all cases open an HTML file with a web browser application. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow links to appear on a schedule in a time slot as taught by Barnett in combination with the teachings of Tognazzini and Microsoft. Such a combination would advantageously allow quicker and more direct access to the link information.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6, 14, 22, and 30 are allowed for reasons discussed in the non-final Office action mailed 12 February 2004.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-21, 23-29, and 31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new art of record, U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini), anticipates certain limitations previously said to be allowable. Therefore, the present action is non-final.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Detwiler whose telephone number is 703-305-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 8-5:30 and alternating Fridays 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca can be reached on 703-308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bjd


RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173